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## M'DOWELL SLATE

For the House Offices Will Go Through the Caucus.

## ACTION OF OHIO DELEGATION

Practically Settles the Whole Matter in Its Favor.

## CONTINGENT FROM THIS STATE

On the Ground, Except Mr. Dayton and Senator Elkins.

## THE PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE.

A Forecast of the Document Secured by the Associated Press—The President Will Outline Himself to Three Principal Subjects: Tariff, Finance and Foreign Affairs—Will Stick to Free Trade and Argue Against the Recognition of the Beligerent Rights of the Cuban Insurgents.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.—It looks to-night as though the McDowell ticket will obtain a big majority in the Republican caucus. A good deal seemed to be staked on the course Indiana would take and to-night the delegation voted solidly for McDowell for clerk, Glenn for doorkeeper and Russell for sergeant-at-arms. The announcement preceded by but a half hour the news that Ohio had followed Indiana's lead. McDowell, Ohio's choice for postmaster, is said to be in the combine, and Fisher, of Kansas, also, for chaplain.

Mr. Russell said to-night that General Henderson will take but two votes that would otherwise go to him, Russell, and he is confident of victory.

The West Virginians are solid for Charlie Goff for postmaster, and will do all that can be done for him. The delegation is not all in. Captain Dovenor, Mr. Huling and Mr. Miller are here, and Mr. Dayton is expected Friday morning. Senator Elkins will be here on Saturday. When Mr. Dayton arrives a caucus of the delegation will be arranged for, and it is quite probable that it will be fixed to suit the convenience of Senator Elkins, and that he will be present.

## SOUTHERN REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

There was talk at the Tennessee headquarters to-night of forming a southern Republican association, in which, of course, the West Virginians will be expected to participate. A prominent member of the Tennessee contingent expressed great regret at Ohio's action in endorsing the slate and said the proceedings to-night had made a president and an undesignated secretary. He was a strong advocate of Colonel Tipton's election as doorkeeper. At the same headquarters it was stated that the proposed alliance of southern Republican members to be perfected at a projected meeting had been practically abandoned.

Captain Dovenor and Mr. Huling are friends of General McDowell and are therefore very well satisfied over the respective success of the Pennsylvanians.

Captain Dovenor and Mr. Huling are demoted at Willards, and Mr. Miller at the National. Mr. Dayton will bring his family to the residence in Washington, at No. 320 B street. There is talk of a reception to West Virginia's senators and representatives, irrespective of party. The date agreed upon is January 15.

## THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

A Forecast of the Document—Will be Confined to Three Subjects—He Will Stand by His Free Trade Principles and Financial Policy—Foreign Affairs.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.—

There are good reasons for the belief that in his forthcoming message to Congress President Cleveland will strictly adhere to his previous utterances in regard to the tariff and financial questions, and its altogether probable that these subjects, together with that of our foreign affairs, will occupy practically, if indeed, not entirely, the whole message to the exclusion of all other matter. It is believed that the President will commend the present tariff as a step in the direction of lightening the burdens of the people and that although it has thus far failed to bring in a sufficient amount of revenue to satisfy the needs of the government, it may confidently be expected to do so under normal business conditions. It is believed that he will point out that already the increasing receipts from customs and internal revenue unmistakably show a gradual though sure return to business prosperity, and that in the near future the receipts from these sources will even more than meet all legitimate expenses of the government. It is, therefore, not thought that Mr. Cleveland will recommend the imposition of any additional internal revenue taxes, either by increasing the duties now existing or by adding new subjects. There has been considerable discussion among politicians as to whether the President will recommend legislation retiring greenbacks by the issue of low rate bonds. It seems to be almost certain that he will, and it is not unlikely that he will ask Congress, as an alternative, to authorize the secretary of the treasury to issue low rate bonds, in his discretion, within certain limits, to protect the gold reserve.

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

In the realm of foreign affairs the subject which, it is expected, will claim the greatest share of attention at the hands of the President, and from its nature will require the most painstaking and cautious treatment, will be the Cuban insurrection. While there is good reason for the belief that the President has steadily adhered to the view expressed so forcibly by ex-Senator Edmunds, to the effect that as conditions exist on the island there is no warrant in international law or precedent for the recognition of the belligerent rights of the insurgents, there are indications that very recent events, and notably the adoption by the insurgents of a policy of wanton destruction of private property, including vast sugar estates belonging to American citizens, may oblige him to change the passive attitude he has occupied heretofore for a more vigorous and positive one.

Another matter that undoubtedly will figure largely in the message to Congress will be the Venezuelan boundary dispute. The President will refer to the foreign correspondence of the past year, including Secretary Olney's last and most pressing note to Ambassador Daymond and the reply of the British government, which, there is reason to believe, will amount substantially to a repudiation of its willingness to a limited but no full arbitration.

In this shape, the Venezuelan dispute

will be laid before Congress for an expression of its will in the further guidance of the executive.

## BERING SEA MATTER.

The Bering Sea claims will also be touched upon and it is believed that the President will take the ground that the United States being in honor bound, as the result of the Paris arbitration and the modus vivendi adopted during its pendency, to pay these claims, Congress should not favorably provide for a convention, which he will submit, providing for the appointment of a mixed commission to ascertain and settle them.

The remaining chapters of that portion of the message relating to foreign affairs, will be largely devoted to a recital of the efforts of the state department in behalf of ex-Consul Waller, a discussion of the feasibility of completing the Nicaragua Canal according to the revised and approved, and congratulatory references to the good results attending the efforts of the United States ministers in China and Turkey to protect the rights of American residents therein.

## THE ARMES CASE.

The Brief in the Appeal—The Grounds for a New Trial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.—The counsel for the government in the case of Major George A. Armes, U. S. A., retired, whose arrest for insubordination by order of Major General Schofield, created a sensation two months ago, filed their brief to-day in the appeal to the district court of appeals from the decision of Judge Bradley discharging Armes from custody. The government sets out that the lower court erred in ruling that Armes was illegally deprived of his liberty, and that his arrest and confinement at quarters other than his own home were unlawful. The ignoring by Judge Bradley of the fact that the penalty for one of the offenses charged against Armes, may be legally life imprisonment, is cited as one error on the part of the judge.

It is also claimed that the court erred in assuming that Armes' charges against General Schofield were true, or thought by Armes to be true, and ruling that the charges did not constitute unbecoming conduct as either officer or gentleman and prejudicial to discipline, and the contention is made that courts martial have exclusive jurisdiction in all proceedings against military persons for military offenses, and it is contended that the court cannot reverse or review action by proper military authorities and cannot relieve parties from the effect of them by writ of habeas corpus. The case will probably be argued early next week.

## THE BIG STORM.

Formed Near the Texas Coast—Was Fully Forecast.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.—Professor Moore, chief of the weather bureau, in a bulletin concerning the recent storm says:

"This disturbance belongs to the type of southwestern storms which have their origin near the Texas coast during the fall and winter months and move northward over the central valleys and lake region, attended by heavy rain and snow and usually followed by severe cold waves. This storm was apparently formed near the Texas coast on the 23rd, but did not appear as a well marked depression until the afternoon of the 24th. It was preceded by a severe norther in Texas on the 23rd and its development retarded the southerly movement of the cold wave which covered the country to the north-west."

The bulletin shows that the course of the storm was fully forecast in special warnings, including storm signals, issued by the bureau.

## Gold for the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.—The treasury gold reserve has already begun to feel the effects of the recent order of the department directing that express charges be paid on all gold received at the sub-treasuries, and also upon the currency returned in exchange therefor. The assistant treasurer at Philadelphia to-day reports the receipt of \$100,000 in gold and smaller amounts are reported from other sub-treasuries. Several amounts were turned into the treasury here to-day, the largest being \$2,250.

## ANDREW CARNEGIE

Says There Should be a Return to Specific Duties—Silver Craze Over.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 27.—Andrew Carnegie addressed the chamber of commerce here this afternoon. In the course of his remarks he said he believed the money question had been settled by the practical agreement that sound money was the best for all. The first duty of the hour, Mr. Carnegie said was to provide adequate revenues for the government. He declared that the government was being robbed of one-third of the revenues, which, it assumed to assess, through under-valuation under ad valorem duties. If specific duties could be restored he was certain there would be no deficit in the revenues. Furthermore, he had enough confidence in the honesty of President Cleveland to believe that he would not veto such a measure if it was passed.

## TELEGRAPH BRIEFS.

The Cherokee has repealed the Inter-marriage law by which whites marrying into the tribe obtained the rights of citizenship.

Miss Daisy Gorman, daughter of Senator Gorman, was married yesterday in Washington to E. Kurtz Johnson, son of a wealthy Maryland family.

The storms that prevailed over the country Monday night and Tuesday have abated in yesterday's dispatches.

Mr. Cleveland's personal friend, E. C. Benedict, says that the President will either affirm or deny that he will accept a third term at an early day over his signature.

The report from Minneapolis, published in evening papers yesterday, to the effect that Harry Hayward had confessed to the murder of Catherine Ging, had no foundation.

Martin Julian, Pittsburgh's manager, answers Corbett's declaration that he has retired from the ring, and says the champion was a fair and not a coward to defend it.

Spanish reinforcements aggregating 20,000 men are about to land in Cuba, according to official advice. The object of the Spanish commander is to open the island to the north and draw them into general engagements.

Theodore Durant appeared in court yesterday for sentence. His attorney began to read a large number of affidavits in support of a motion for a new trial, and had not concluded reading them when court adjourned for the day.

General Thomas Jordan died at his home in New York last night. He was a distinguished Confederate commander and was decorated a chief of staff.

It was here that the Cuban patriot and commander a Cuban brigade in the first insurrection against Spanish tyranny in 1895-70.

## DUMAS IS DEAD.

The Famous Author of "Camille" Passes Away Peacefully.

## THE STORY OF HIS LIFE'S CAREER

Is the History of a Gifted Writer—His Works Are Classics—An Inherited Genius—Points of Difference Between Him and His Father as Authors—A Comparison Made by the Latter—A Great Loss to the French Literary Circles.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—M. Dumas died peacefully at 7:45 o'clock this evening surrounded by his family. While his physicians and friends had become convinced that his case was hopeless and that death was only a question of time, it was not expected that the end would come so soon. At 6 o'clock M. Dumas fell asleep and awoke again at 6:30 o'clock. He feebly uttered a few words to those about his bed and then sank and died.

President Faure and ex-Emperor Eugenie have made frequent inquiries regarding the condition of the distinguished patient since his serious illness was first made known.

Alexander Dumas was born in 1824, when his father was only twenty-one years of age. The young Alexander published his first work when he was in his seventeenth year. It was a volume of poems, and called "Les Peches de Jeunesse." The son of poetry he has repented of and his next appearance was as a novelist in 1847, with a rather tedious romance, "Four Women and a Parrot." In the following year he published "Le Roman d'une Femme, Cessaire" and "La Dame aux Camellias," all marked with such dramatic power that the author's success as a dramatist could be foreseen and foretold.

The triumph of "La Dame aux Camellias" at the Vaudeville, with Madame Doche and Focher in the leading roles, was colossal, and it is to-day as attractive as ever in the country. What need of recapitulating all his victories in the "Demi-Securite," "Le Comte de Monte-Cristo," "Etrangers," "Denise," "Franchise," "Monsieur Alphonse," all models of construction and character drawing? In all the author regards society from the pathological point of view; he is always on the lookout for some moral malady, the more extraordinary the better, and in all he works out his theories with cold precision.

## INHERITED TALENT.

M. Dumas is a remarkable example of inheritance of talent. Yet between the author of "La Dame aux Camellias" and the author of "Les Trois Mosquetaires" there is as great a difference as between the Armand Duval of the former and the D'Artagnan of the latter. The son once attempted to explain this difference by saying: "My father was born in a poetic age, and I am an idealist; I was born in a materialistic age and I am a realist. My father takes his subjects from dreamland. I take mine from life. He works with his eyes shut; I with mine open. He starts from a fact; I from an idea."

The father, however, was nearer the truth and epigrammatically nearer when he summed up the words: "He is a photographer; I am a painter." At sixteen, after a thorough training at the Institution Gouthaux and the college Bourbon, M. Dumas left school for the world of letters and the society, to which his father, then at his apogee, belonged. He started in fiction and succeeded; he went on to theorizing about art, morals, politics and religion, and succeeded. He was a member of the Institute in 1874, and is now at the moment when stricken, the acknowledged best playwright and one of the greatest artists in words of latter-day France. His novels, from "La Dame aux Camellias" (1848) to "L'Affaire Clemonceau" (1895), are considered classics, while his essays, letters, speeches, prefaces and prelections are brilliant and admirable in form, and in matter daring, paradoxical and suggestive in a high degree.

## THE BRIDGE AT BELLAIR

Is Fenced by the Towboat People—Five Million Bushels of Coal Leave Pittsburgh—The Extent of the Rise is Disappointing.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 27.—An eight foot stage in the Ohio was predicted for to-night and the water was slowly creeping up to the marks, but entirely too slow for the anxious rivermen. Only one tow of seven-foot boats will make an effort to clear the bars, and river captains, when they heard of this were anxious to get out ahead of the tow, as they feared it would block the channel. A few accidents happened, but not enough damage was done to make any break in the tow.

Davis Island dam was entirely down at 12 o'clock Tuesday night, after having been up 203 days. The first tow to go through was the Dave Wood, at 11:20 a. m. to-day. There is scant water in the lower Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and the tow will have to lay up at night to allow the water to catch up. Unless there is another rise none of the boats going out will return to Pittsburgh, and it is doubtful if the boats now in the south can reach the pool in time for the next rise.

Among the accidents reported were: The Dodge struck on the Horse Tail dam, Davis Island dam, but was not in the road. The Tom Lynde snagged a barge at the upper end of the lock, but the coal will not be a total loss. The Ford City sank a flat at Lock No. 1, which will be removed by the navigation company.

Among the obstructions which the rivermen fear are the bridges at Bellair and Steubenville. Boatmen say they lose \$500 each trip because they are forced to tie up over night at these points. The loss in upriver coal to date at the Steubenville bridge is figured at \$92,300; at Bellair bridge, the coal loss amounts to \$137,650. Seventy-five towboats left to-day with coal in barges.

## NEW ENTERPRISES

As Reported to the Baltimore Manufacturers' Record.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 27.—Special reports to the Manufacturers' Record show the projection of a number of railroad enterprises in the south; some for lines of considerable length, but the majority for short extensions or for connecting links between important systems. There is considerable activity in the projection of electric railways and especially in and around Baltimore, where a number of lines are to be constructed.

In cotton mill matters there have been reports during the week a proposed additional cost of \$125,000 to a Virginia mill, which will make it one of the largest in the entire south. A \$25,000 lumber company in Virginia, two oil boring companies, one of \$400,000 and one of \$200,000 capital, coal mining and roller mill enlargement in West Virginia.

## FIRE AT WESTON

Destroys Two Residences and Damages a Third.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. WESTON, W. VA., Nov. 27.—Fire broke out in the residence portion of this town on court street to-night about 9 o'clock, and two good dwelling houses, with most of their contents, were totally destroyed, while a third was badly damaged. It was only through the most determined efforts of courageous men that the flames were kept from spreading to other buildings. The town has no more effective means of fighting fire than by the "bucket line." A system of water works would have easily and speedily extinguished the flames.

The losers are T. A. McDermott, dwelling house, valued at \$1,500, insurance \$800; P. F. Casey, personal property valued at \$1,000, no insurance; William McGinn, one building destroyed and another badly damaged. The burned building was worth probably \$2,000, with insurance amounting to \$1,000. The damaged building is insured for \$1,800.

The fire originated from an overturned lamp.

## THE NEW YORK STRIKE

Battle Renewed—Siege-Cooper Building the Base of Operations.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—The strike battle of the housemiths' and bridgemen's union and the two leading iron firms was renewed more vigorously to-day than ever.

A crowd of several hundred strikers and sympathizers gathered around the Siege-Cooper & Co. building, and a large number of police patrolled the sidewalk around the building to prevent any possible outbreak on the part of the strikers, but no serious trouble was reported.

J. M. Cornell, the president of the Iron League, succeeded in gathering together a considerable number of men, but President Frank P. Lary, of the housemiths' and bridgemen's union, persuaded them to quit work and join in the strike.

The men thus captured were not housemiths, but had been employed as laborers. The executive committee of the union took their names and addresses and provided for their immediate wants.

They said that they were not aware that they were to take places of strikers until they were informed by Mr. Lary. Mr. Cornell's movements indicate that the league has made the Siege-Cooper building and the Broadway and Prince street job the basis of operations to break the backbone of the strike.

The strike managers are aware of the league's plan of campaign and have also concentrated all their energies and devoted their best men to picket use about those two buildings and endeavor to checkmate the moves made by the two league firms against whom the strike is directed.

Commissioner Fooney is still endeavoring to bring about arbitration of the strike, but his efforts thus far have been unsuccessful.

## A PECULIAR CASE.

Why Governor Brown Pardoned a Man Convicted of Cutting.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 27.—Governor Brown granted a pardon to Berry Stone, a citizen of Clark county, yesterday, under novel circumstances. The governor himself gave the following account of it.

Berry Stone came into my office and handed me a copy of a judgment of the Clark circuit court, from which it appeared that in the November term of court in 1877 he was convicted of malicious cutting, and by the verdict of the jury was adjudged to serve one year in the penitentiary. He said that during the entire eighteen years since his conviction he has continuously resided at home and no officer had ever proposed to take him into custody to be confined in the penitentiary. He said he was there to enter the penitentiary under judgment if I said so, but presented a petition signed by many good citizens asking his pardon. I told him he could go a free man. I thereupon issued him a full pardon.

## SERIOUS WRECK

Caused by a Section Boss Not Heeding a Warning.

PHILLIPSBURG, Pa., Nov. 27.—The passenger train on the Altoona & Phillipsburg connecting road, due here at 6:30 o'clock p. m., ran into a hand-car while passing through a cut to-night. Section boss J. McDermott, who had charge of the car, and Mrs. Sarah Richmond were killed. A daughter of Mrs. Richmond was slightly injured, as was also her husband, John Richmond and Mrs. McDermott, wife of the boss. McDermott was warned not to attempt to make the switch until after the arrival of the passenger train.

## SUGAR REFINERIES CLOSED.

Claimed That is Because the Product is Used Up.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27.—All the sugar refineries in this city, including the Franklin, as well as the McCahan, shut down to-night, throwing over 2,000 workmen out of employment. The Sprackels refinery has been closed for some time, and the Franklin and McCahan had been running on half time. This is said to be in keeping with a similar movement in New York City, by orders of President Searles.

At headquarters in this city it is said that the refineries close up at this time of the year, as the product is all used up.

## Clyde's Captain to Blame.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 27.—After a careful review of the evidence in the case of the sinking of the schooner "Arc" by the steamer Clyde in a collision on Saginaw bay, Lake Huron, the local inspectors find the captain of the Clyde guilty of carelessness and inattention on his duties in neglecting to keep a proper lookout, and have revoked his license as master and pilot.

## Obnoxious Frothingham Dead.

Boston, Nov. 27.—Rev. Obnoxious V. Frothingham, well known Unitarian divine and author, died at his home in city to-day, aged seventy-three years. He has been in poor health for the past two years, but had continued his literary work until within two weeks.

A cold wave arrived in Florida yesterday, the mercury dropping to 35 degrees.

## AWFUL STORY

Of the Ezeroum Massacre. Confirmed by an Eye Witness.

## ORDERS WERE GIVEN BY SULTAN

And the Merciless Butchers Spared No Armenians That Came in Their Way—The Fearful Spectacle Presented After the Carnage—Young Women Who Died Fighting to Preserve Their Honor—The Burning of the American Mission Houses—Minister Terrell Demands Indemnity.

Boston, Nov. 27.—The following is a condensation of letters received in Boston, descriptive of the recent massacre in Ezeroum, Eastern Turkey:

"I do not think much killing was done," says the writer, but a very great deal of plunder was carried off. The thing has been threatening for several weeks, but we judged that, with the presence of Shakhir Pasha and the new vali, Bayat Pasha, this city might escape, but it did not. I went to the telegraph office to send a message. Suddenly I heard yelling and shots behind me. I ran home as fast as I could. The firing was quite hot, and others who watched my flight declare that a number of Turks followed me and fired at me as much as a dozen times. I met a patrol, and as I passed the head of it, the officers gave the order to fire. That stopped my pursuers. One of the men of the patrol fired his revolver very disagreeably near in my direction. However, I reached home safely. There the refugees began to flock, mostly women and children.

## TERRIBLE SCENE.

"The night passed quietly. Occasional firing in other parts of the city kept us on the qui vive. However, no mob ventured down our street. We got into communication with the consul and finally got a guard of six soldiers. He had dispatched a guard to see the evening before, and it failed to come to us. The morning revealed a dreadful state of things. The missing began to come in. The stories of hair-breadth escapes and thrilling experiences and horrible murders were sickening in the extreme. Two Americans hidden in some hay witnessed the killing of eleven persons. One man was called to the door by an officer who professed to be friendly and was cut down in cold blood. Others were cruelly murdered. The death roll must be toward 300, if not more. Between fifty and sixty wounded are in the hospital. Two hundred were gathered in the Armenian cemetery, some of them most horribly mutilated. There must be many wounded in the different houses. All sorts of rumors are about of another bloody attack being determined on. The people are in an awful state of dread. I did what I could to reassure them. The collection of the dead goes on. Three hundred and sixteen are collected in the graveyard. The pillaged houses are to be counted by the hundreds. No house which was attacked was left still it was emptied of every movable thing.

## ONE SCENE.

"One heartrending scene was the following:

"A battered door was pushed aside which admitted us to a long passageway. The door at the end of the passageway was in splinters. Picking it, we entered the lower room or kitchen of the house. In the middle of this small room, lying side by side on a mat, were the bodies of two young women, almost naked, and a light covering thrown over their heads. At the other side of the room a grief-stricken woman was trying to make bread from a little flour that had been left. She had to borrow utensils to do it. She left her work and came forward and answered the first question by removing the covering from the bodies. They were those of young women developing into motherhood. The head and face of one was covered with blood, and she was also badly wounded in the hand. The other had a bullet wound through the abdomen from the right side. A companion of these two had been carried off, and was lying in another house. Their lives were sacrificed in defense of their honor. We passed through the ruins of some other rooms. The boxes and furniture were in splinters, the windows were smashed, the walls were ploughed with bullets, and there was not to be seen a bit of household goods. The floor was covered with big patches of blood. In another house we saw two dead bodies, an aged father and his middle-aged son, lying in pools of blood, the house a wreck and the people wailing and hungry.

## AWFUL CHURCH.

"The bodies lying in the cemetery are simply wrecks of human beings. A awful cruelty was practiced. The majority have bullet wounds. Nearly all have bayonet, sword and dagger wounds, some badly mutilated. Two or three were skinned, and some were burned with kerosene. A great many women are missing. Very many of the dead have been disposed of by the Turks themselves. There are hundreds who have nothing to eat and no means of getting anything. The wounded are being collected. The killed far exceed the wounded.

"The villages of the plain have suffered awfully. No definite news—only the news that columns of smoke told. The massacre evidently was a pre-arranged affair. It began all over the city at the same moment. The bugle was sounded and the soldiers began. They first said: 'No harm to women or children.' But they soon passed these bounds. A soldier who was on guard says that the order was given by the porte."

## CAUSES APPREHENSION.

The News of the Burning of Mission Buildings at Marash.

Boston, Nov. 27.—The Associated Press dispatch from Constantinople, containing the news of the burning of the American mission and school buildings at Marash, on November 10, adds to the apprehension which has been felt regarding the safety of the American missionaries there. The schools and missions at Marash are under the control of the American

board of commissioners for foreign missions, and the property there is valued at \$50,000.

Marash occupies a position among the foothills of the Taurus mountains, and has a population of about 30,000, of whom 10,000 are Armenians.

## THE AMERICAN MISSIONS.

Their Property Destroyed in the Kharput Massacre—No Protection to the Americans.

(Copyright, 1905, by the Associated Press.) CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 26, via SOFIA, BULGARIA, Nov. 27.—The Turkish minister of foreign affairs, Tewfik Pasha, called upon Sir Philip Currie, the British ambassador, to-day, and announced that the porte had decided to issue the firman providing for the passage through the Dardanelles of the extra guardships demanded by Great Britain, Russia, Italy and Austria, as additional protection needed for the safety of the foreign population here, in view of the recent rioting in the streets of Constantinople.

More ample details have just been received here of the burning of the American mission buildings at Kharput. They show that the Turkish government officials, in spite of the abundance of promises of protection for the American missionaries and their property, made by the porte to the United States minister, Mr. Alexander W. Terrell, and to the Americans themselves by authorities at Kharput, utterly failed to guard the Americans. There was no protection offered or given them until after the massacre had actually occurred, and after the American mission buildings had been burned.

It is estimated that the value of the American property is about \$100,000. It consisted of the girls' college, the theological seminary, the chapel and five residences. All the burned buildings were looted by the mob before being set on fire, and all the personal effects of the missionaries, the libraries, scientific instruments, etc., were stolen. So far, only a small portion of the property has been recovered.

The lady missionaries, naturally, were in great terror while the rioting was going on, and Mrs. Gates, the wife of one of the missionaries, was so prostrated with alarm that she gave premature birth to a child which did not live. The authorities of Kharput, however, protected the missionaries after the latter fled from their residences to the official quarters. From that time on the Americans were kept under guard and those who so desired were furnished with escorts to the Black sea coast.

The failure of the Turkish authorities to afford the promised protection to the American missionaries is considered all the more remarkable because it was not upon one or two occasions that Mr. Terrell applied to the porte in their behalf. The government's promises were reiterated upon quite a number of occasions when the United States minister thought it advisable to make representations in behalf of his compatriots.

All reports agree establishing the fact that the rioting was of a most horrible description, that several hundreds of Armenians, men, women and children, were butchered; that the massacre seemed to be premeditated, and that the Turkish troops, if they did not take part in the slaughter, as the Armenians claim, certainly made no effort to put a stop to it.

Mr. Terrell when informed of the destruction of the mission buildings at Kharput, made a strong formal protest to the porte, and as soon as the work of collecting all the data necessary, and when completed he will make a demand for the immediate payment of an indemnity.

## CUBAN REBELLION.

Several Skirmishes Reported—A Schooner Plundered.

HAVANA, Nov. 27.—Several additional skirmishes have taken place between the troops and the insurgents in the province of Santa Clara, during which the insurgents lost thirty-two killed, and five soldiers were mortally wounded. Gil Gonzalez, the insurgent leader, has been tried by court martial and sentenced to death. Others of his followers have been sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment.

A number of insurgents recently boarded the schooner Mergida near San Juan, in the Remedios district of the province of Santa Clara. They carried away provisions, groceries, etc., valued at \$2,000, and then burned the schooner.

The insurgents made three days' siege of Fort Guana Miranda, the troops forming the garrison offering a gallant resistance to the several attacks that were made upon them. The insurgents lost seven killed in the three attacks, the bodies of the victims being burned. A column of troops coming to the relief of the garrison the insurgents retreated.

Several skirmishes have occurred in the district of Manzanillo, the aggregate loss to the insurgents being eighteen killed. The farmers of the Manzanillo district intend to plant with grain the sugar country. The people have threatened to fight against the insurgents if this work is interrupted.

## Bounty to Wheat Growers.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The marquis of Salisbury, replying to a letter in which the writer pointed out that during the past ten years the country has spent £230,000,000 on imported wheat and flour and that the import of flour instead of wheat had resulted in a loss of £18,000,000, promises to consider the writer's suggestion regarding the payment of a bounty to wheat growers and the admission of wheat free, while a duty is placed for imported flour.